A Synopsis Entitled

SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Submitted to

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded

Under the

Faculty of Humanities

In the Subject Geography

For the Award of Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Submitted By

Mr. Pradip Gundopant Gorambekar
M.A., M.Phil.

Under the Guidance of

Dr. Omprakash V. Shahapurkar
M.A., Ph.D., NET.
Head & Research Supervisor,
Department of Geography,
(U.G., P.G. and Research Centre)
Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya (Autonomous),
Latur-413512

Research Centre

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya (Autonomous),
Latur -413512

April, 2019

SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Introduction:

Geography is concerned with the arrangement of things on the surface of the earth. It is one of the fields, interested in man's use of space and natural resources. It examine the bonds between man, culture and land form a comparative regional view point and can initially be approached from the natural (Earth Science) and cultural (Social Science and Humanities) side. Geographers contend that human societies can be fully understood only if their behaviour and activities are examined against the background of space they occupy, their situation (relative location in terms of both natural and cultural patterns) and present prospective resources and resistance facing them.

Economic Geography is concerned with the distribution of man's productive activities over the surface of the earth. These activities we commonly divide into three kinds, primary activities are those which obtain simple commodities or raw materials form the soils, sea, rocks, forest etc. They are agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining etc. These goods are then manufactured or processed or fabricated in factories and workshops. This constitutes the secondary group of activities. It rarely happens, however, that a manufacturing process can be completed without making use of transportation services, insurance agents, brokers and dealers. These services constitute tertiary activities.

Social Geography can be defined as identification of different regions of the earth surface according to association of social phenomena related to total environment. It is a study of patterns and processes in understanding socially defined population in spatial setting. It is a study of areal pattern and functional relations of social groups in the context of their social environment.

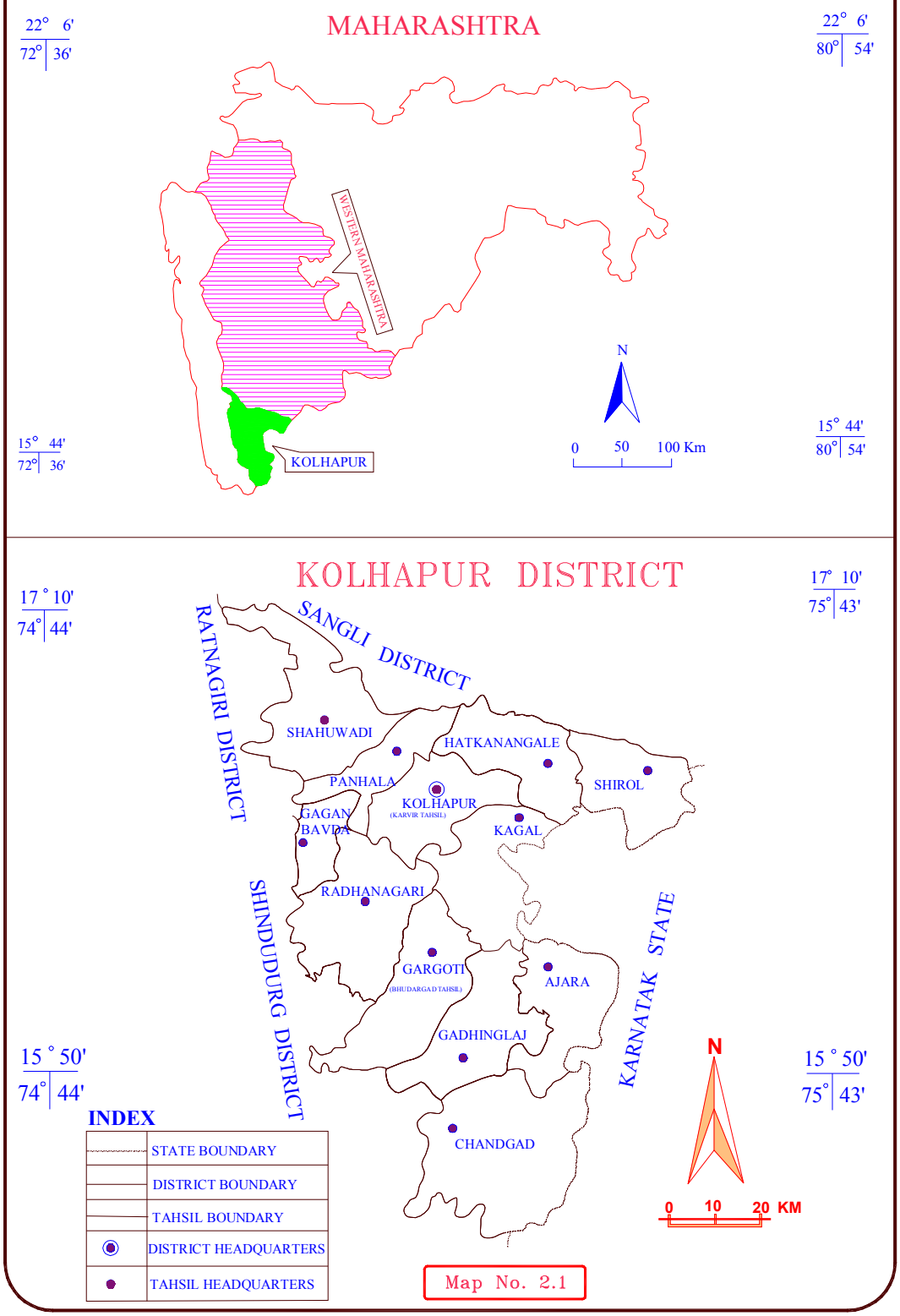
Human development and improvement in the quality of life have always remained the ultimate focus of all disciplines and main objectives of planning. Since the inception of the Five-Year Plan in the early fifties, the history of planning shows that though the government has been laying emphasis on development of both the economic as well as social sectors, by launching a number of programmes from time to time in various plan period, it has been the mis-match in the rate of growth in the two sectors that has precipitated imbalances in the all-round development. It is an acknowledged fact that the growth rate in economic sector is faster and its impact becomes more conspicuous in the short run, whereas, the growth rate in the social sector is painfully long. This fact has created many socio-economic angularities manifesting in the form of regional disparities, unemployment, poverty, marginalization of deprived sections, and rural to urban migration. These angularities have not only persisted with the time but have also grown and become more sharp, there by threatening the overall growth achieved so far. Therefore, for holistic growth, the development of both the sectors is a mandatory requirement and both should be taken as complimentary to each other. Emphasis on the development of one, at the cost of the other, would lead to disastrous consequences.

Study regarding the socio-economic transformation of any region provides the information about the imbalances in the socio-economic development with their causes. Hence such type of study is helpful in the development planning process of the region.

Choice of the Region and Topic:

Transport is a fundamental part of the daily rhythm of life. Transport leads to reshaping the economy as well as social activity of region. Transport system is just a fabric which weaves the threads not

KOLHAPUR DISTRICT
LOCACTION AND BOUNDRIES



Source: Census of India, 2001.

only urban but rural interaction. These permeating and sustain towns' location, growth, rank size and morphology. Regional hierarchy is witnessed due to transport. It promotes the formation of growth pole, growth foci and growth center. Thus, the transport becomes interesting and important subject to many fields.

Transportation Geography is newly emerging branch of Economic Geography and research carried out regarding to this branch is limited not only in India but around the world. Therefore, here an attempt has been made to study in-depth about the transport network in Kolhapur District.

The district is situated on the strategic position from historical time and at present southern part of Maharashtra and have potential to develop itself with the help of available resources such as water, fertile soil, and mostly plain area. The development of district is not achieved at certain level as compared to other districts in Maharashtra. The main reason behind it, the availability of transport facility is less developed within region and intra-regional. Although the railway facility is available, it provides facility to only major urban or industrial centers. The record of road facility is available in region from 1960s but both railway and road facility are less developed and not associated with regional development. As stated earlier, Kolhapur District occupies a significant position, not only in Maharashtra but also in India. In future, it works as nodal place for the adjoining regions rather industrially developed regions with more efficiently than present. The district experienced so many up and downs in its crises period such as closing of the some textiles mills due to the lack of development in transportation facilities. The south western part of the district affected by drought hence agricultural, industrial and level of urban ratio is not homogenous and equal. For the overall development of tahsils, the transport facility should be developed. It helps in penetrate the

development from highly develop region to low and minimize regional imbalance.

The region under investigation has been influenced by several considerations.

I. The study region has a fairly good system of road and rail network. Transport plays on important role in the economic development of the region and rural-urban interaction.

II. The physical, social and economical environment of the region is fairly good for the development of urban centers.

III. The researcher who is born and brought up in the study region i.e. Kolhapur district is quite aware and well acquainted with geographical environment of the area. So it helps to field work and required data collection for the purpose of study.

IV. The work on the "Socio-Economic Transformation in Kolhapur District: A Geographical Analysis" has not been yet attempted by any geographer and such type of work can be useful for urban landuse planning, eradication of urban problems and implementation of developmental schemes. Therefore the researcher has selected this region and topic for the purpose of geographical investigation.

Scope of the Study:

This study is concerned with Kolhapur district only. The scope of this study is to analyze the macro level performance in the socio-economic transformation and development of Kolhapur district corresponds with the pattern at the regional level. This study is a comparative analysis between 2001 and 2020. Regional variations and interrelationships between indicators of economic and social developments can be assessed by correlating their temporal variations. It

has been argued that socio-economic development affects the process of sustaining social development and vice-versa. As a result, it may not be possible to identify the underlying regional variations and their interrelationships through statistical analysis, few sample villages and using temporal data for a short time. In the study region growing economy and development indicators multiply over time. Since, it may not be possible to collect the data for all the indicators of development over the research period. So the scope of the study is restricted to a few indicators, viz. agriculture, industries and infrastructure in economic sector and education, health in social sector.

The major scope of this study is how various factors are responsible for the socio-economic transformation in Kolhapur district. Here, in this study has been made to show tahsilwise variation of socio-economic development during the period of 2001 to 2020.

The study covers two main sectors namely social and economic transformation of the region. Social development depends of various factors, in this education and health development plays vital role in process of development. Education is a decisive factor of economic development and social upliftment. Along with the development of education, increase the economic opportunity to people. Second sector deals with the economic development using variables of agriculture, industries, and infrastructure. Regional pattern and the temporal changes of economic development are analyzed by using some variables.

Objectives of the Study:

The present study will be deals with to fill this gap, studying the main determinants of socio-economic development, impact of socio-economic transformation as well as spatial pattern of socio-economic

development in tahsil level by comparing 2001 and 2020 in Kolhapur district.

The prime objective of the present study is to assess the role of geographical factors in the socio-economic transformation of the study region.

1. To analyze the role of physical factors in the socio-economic development of the region.
2. To know the role of primary activities (agriculture and allied) in the economic development of the region.
3. To assess the role of secondary activities (agro based industries and others) in the economic development of the region.
4. To know the role of tertiary activities in the economic development of the region.
5. To know economic transformation (2001-2020) in the study region.
6. To know the social transformation in the study region.
7. To study the levels of socio-economic development in the study region and causes behind the regional disparity in the development.

Database and Methodology:

Success of the research work depends upon the methodology adopted for the study. The study will be carried out by using primary as well as secondary sources of data. The some information for this study will be collected through interviews of selected villages and offices at tahsil and district level. There will have been various publications and reports on social and economic sectors in Kolhapur district and information will be collected from the following sources:

1. Census of India, Maharashtra, Series-28 Part-XII-B, District Census Handbook, Kolhapur

2. Census of Industry

3. Daily Lokmat News Paper
4. Daily Sakal News Paper
5. District Statistical Review of Kolhapur district
6. Maharashtra State Gazetteers (Govt. of India) 2011 - Kolhapur District - Gazetteer Department, Government of Maharashtra
7. Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
8. Socio-Economic Abstract of Kolhapur District, 2001 to 2020
9. Socio-Economic Review of Kolhapur District, 2001 to 2020
10. Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Reports.

Statistics relating to Industry, agriculture and other infrastructural facilities (telephone, road, bank and electricity) are collected from Socio-Economic Abstract of Kolhapur district in the year of 2001 to 2020.

Qualitative methods will be used for the purpose of this study. A study of socio-economic transformation is encountered with variety of problems in Kolhapur district. Apart from data constraint, one has to choose a various set of indicators and decide about the weights to be assigned to each indicator. Different indicators of development would give a different order to ranking and it becomes necessary to combine the indicators in a way so as to develop an integrated index of socio-economic transformation. The ultimate picture of socio-economic transformation which emerges depends upon the chosen set of indicators, assigned weights and the method of combining them.

In the present study various methods and techniques will be used. However, it will not appropriate here to give all details. The details regarding various methods and techniques will be discussed in the thesis at appropriate places. For the purpose of survey work stratified sampling technique will be used.

To determine levels of socio-economic development in the study region indices will be selected. The selection of indices is of paramount

significance in this respect. The indicators selected should clearly reflect the socio-economic picture of the component areal unit of the study area. The tahsils will have been awarded proportionate weights on the basis of the data of the indicators.

The lowest value of *i* indicator in the tahsils X_1, X_2, X_3…. X_n (say in X_5) has been awarded the score of 1. The weights of *i* indicator in remaining tahsil will have been determined on the basis of the following formula:

$$Wix_1 = \frac{\text{i } x_1}{\text{i } x_5}$$

Where,

Wix_1 = weight of *i* indicator in tahsil x_1

ix_1 = numerical value of *i* indicator in tahsil x_1

ix_5 = numerical value of *i* indicator in tahsil x_5

On the basis of the above formula, the weights of all the indicators in each tahsils will have been computed and then composite scores will have been obtained for all tahsils on the basis of the following formula:

$$Cx_1 = W_1X_1 + W_2X_1 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + W_nX_1$$

Where, CX_1 = composite score of tahsil X_1

As different variables are measured in different units and the actual variables will be standardized in variables. In order to calculate a correlation of co-efficient the following 30 indicators will be selected which divided into five sectors:

1. Agricultural Development Index (ADI)- 6 variables
2. Industrial Development Index (IDI)- 6 variables
3. Infrastructure Development Index (IFDI)- 6 variables

4. Educational Development Index (EDI)- 6 variables

5. Health Development Index (HDI)- 6 variables

The economic and social development indices (EDI and SDI) will constructed by adding the development indices of Agriculture, Industry, Infrastructure, Education and Health respectively. Based on above composite indices all tahsils will be classified into three categories namely high developed, moderately developed and low developed.

Interrelationships of the social and economic development will be explained by using statistical techniques such as Z score test, and composite index of development. Following formula will be used for calculation.

1. C. D. I. $= \frac{PI}{MI} \times 100$

Where,

C.D.I. = Coefficient of development for variable 'I'

PI = Percentage of variable 'I' in the unit

MI = Mean percentage of variable 'I' in the study region

2. C.I.D.= $\frac{\sum_{CDI}}{N}$

Where,

C.I.D.= Composite index of development

N = Number of variables

3. Zi = $\frac{Xi - Mean}{SD}$

Where,

X= standardized random variable

Mean= average of data

SD= standard deviation

Review of Literature:

The knowledge of research work done in the past relating to the research problem under study is necessary and helpful to proceed in the right direction. Researcher would be able to make an improvement over the existing studies and also expand the horizon of investigation. The review could also help refuting the concepts and statements made in earlier studies as well as for supporting the findings of the present study. The available literature having relevance to present study has been reviewed. Lot of work has been done in the field of economic geography and social geography at national and international level. But in the present study first part deals with the economic transformation and second one with the social transformation. These two portions if combined together through interdisciplinary relevance will definitely bring out the good outcome. Such type of work is done by the scholars related to department of planning. Few references are cited below.

1. Achuta Rao, T.N. (1984): "Regional Imbalances in Karnataka Need for Reconciliation with Economic Policies and Social Objectives", Chintan, Academy of Regional Science and Humanities, Belgum, Vol. I, No.1, PP. 33-37.
2. Bhat, L.S. (1973): "Regional Development Some Dimensions of the Concept with Special Reference to Planning in India", Indian Journal of Regional Science, Vol.V, No.q, PP. 24-30.
3. Brahme, S. (1972): "Approach to Rural Area Development", Indian Journal of Regional Science, Vol. IV, No1, PP. 6-11.
4. Boyce, R.R. (1974): "The Bases of Economic Geography", Holt-Rinehart and Winston, Inc-New York, PP. 5-9.
5. Clout, H.D. (1972): "Rural Geography- An Introductory Survey", Pergamum Press, Oxford, PP. 131-137.

6. Datta, T.N. (1980): “Regional Variation in the Levels of Development of Madhya Pradesh”, Geographical Review of India, Vol.42, No.3, PP. 254-260.
7. Datye, V.S. and Gupte, V.S. (1984): “Association Between Agricultural Landuse and Physio-Socio-Economic Phenomena-Multivariate Approach-Transactions”. Institute of Indian Geographers, Vol. VI, No.2, PP. 61-72.
8. Datye, V.S. and Gupte, V.S. (1985): “Development and Productivity in Indian Agriculture”, Indian Journal of Regional Science, Vol.XVI, No.1, PP. 65-75.
9. Dwyer, D.P. (1977): “Economic Development-For Whom?” the Geographer, Vol.62, Part-I, No.274, PP. 325-334.
10. Hodder, B.W. and Lee R. (1974): “Economic Geography”, Methuen and Company, London, PP. 7-15.
11. Minocha, A.C. (1974): “Planning for Social Services in Backward Region”, Indian Journal of Regional Science, Vol.VI, No.2, PP. 181-198.
12. Mulimani, A.A. (2006): “Marketing Geography: A Spatio-Functional Perspective”, Premier Publication, Dharwad, PP. 41-93.
13. Ligade O.V.(2016): “Socio-Economic Transformation in Solapur District”, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, S.R.T.M.U., Nanded.
14. Shirure D. S. (2014): “Socio-Economic Transformation in Latur District”, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, S.R.T.M.U., Nanded.
15. Dharne S. P. (2018): “Geographical Analysis of Socio-Economic Transformation in Osmanabad District: A Geographical Analysis”, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, S. R. T. M. U., Nanded.

Tentative Chapter Scheme:

The present study entitled, "Socio-Economic Transformation in Kolhapur District : A Geographical Anaysis" will be organized into seven chapters.

Chapter – I: Introduction

The first chapter will be contains the introduction of the problem, review of literature, choice of the region and topic, objectives of the study, data base and methodology, and chapter outline etc.

Chapter – II: Geographical Personality of the Study Region

The second chapter deals with the Physical and Socio-Economic aspects of the study area. Physical aspects like geographical location, relief, natural drainage system, climate, soil types, etc. and socio-economic aspects like irrigation, population, distribution of settlements, industrial development, transport and communication etc. in study area will be considered.

Chapter – III: Spatial Pattern of Economic Disparities

The Third chapter deals with the Spatial Pattern of Economic Disparities of the region. It includes the role of primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary economic activities in the economic development of the region over the period of investigation (2001 to 2020). To assess the development in the field of agriculture, various indicators are considered. It also includes the study of transformation in the agro-based and others industries. The role of tertiary activities which includes office services, retailing, banking and trading etc. and quaternary activities includes financial and health services as well as administrative services in the economic development will be assessed in this chapter.

Chapter – IV: Spatial Pattern of Social Disparities

The fourth chapter deals with the Spatial Pattern of Social Disparities in the region. In this chapter transformation in the field of

demography, health services, education facilities, entertainment facilities etc. points will be assessed.

Chapter – V: Levels of Socio-Economic Development

The fifth chapter deals with the levels of socio-economic development in the region under study. In this chapter to determine levels of socio-economic development in the study region important indices are selected to reflect the clear cut socio-economic picture of the component areal unit. The tahsils will have been awarded proportionate weights on the basis of the data of the indicators. On the basis of the composite scores of the tahsils, they have grouped into five levels of development.

Chapter – VI: Analysis of Survey Work

The Sixth chapter includes the analysis of the survey work. Field work or survey work is universally respected approach to study of geography, as it is a primary source of data. In the preceding chapters attempt has been made to highlight the various aspects of socio-economic transformation in the study region. In this chapter survey work will be attempted, to observe personally the situation in the region regarding the socio-economic transformation to strengthen the results.

Chapter – VII: Summary and Conclusions

Last chapter deals with the summary and conclusions.

References:

1. A Narasimba Reddy (1980): "Co-Operative long-term Credit through Agricultural Development Banks Performance and Perspective", APCCADB, Nov. P.2.
2. Battles, R. V. (1969): "Credit- A Powerful force for Agricultural Development", All India Central land Development Banks Co-Operative Union Ltd. Journal No.II, December, Pp.2-13.
3. Bepin Behari (1974): "Economic Growth and Technological Change

in India", Vikas Publishing House, Pvt. Ltd.

4. Bhose, A.N. (1966): "Economic Development and Balanced Regional Growth", Indian Journal of Regional Science, Vol. I, No.I, Pp.37-52.
5. Desai, S. M. (1979): "Rural Banking in India", Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay Fisted, P. 1.
6. Gadgil, D. R. (1948): "Economic Effects of Irrigation, Report of Survey of the Direct and Indirect Benefits of Godavari and Pravara Canals", Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, P. 22.
7. Ghosh, R.N. (1977): "Agriculture in Economic Development with special Reference to Punjab", Vikas Publication, New Delhi, P. 63.
8. Ghoshal, S. N. (1966): "Agricultural Financing in India", Asia Publishing House, P. 11.
9. Gillin, J.T. and Gillin, J. P. (1954): "Cultural Sociology", New York, The Macmillan Company, Pp. 561-562.
10. Gunnar Myrdal (1968): "Asian Drama- An inquiry into the Poverty of Nations", Vol. II, Penguin Books.

Date:

Place:

Mr. Pradip Gorambekar
Research Fellow

Dr. O. V. Shahapurkar
Research Supervisor